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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

DECEMBER 1988 **published January 1989**

- Utah has two-thirds of a million nonfarm jobs.
- 1988 year-end nonfarm job growth totaled 21,800. This number exceeds that of any year since 1984.
- Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.8 percent in December, has not changed appreciably for 6 months.
- Manufacturing employment in Utah now exceeds 100,000.
- Utah's labor force participation rate has increased 1.5 points to 70.8 from the December 1987 level.

MODERATE JOB GROWTH CONTINUES

In the past 12 months, Utah's nonagricultural employers have created 21,800 new jobs, an increase of 3.3 percent. This means that, on a year-end basis, 1988 was Utah's best year for job growth since 1984. In fact, the 1988 increase exceeds the sum of the 1986 and 1987 job increases.

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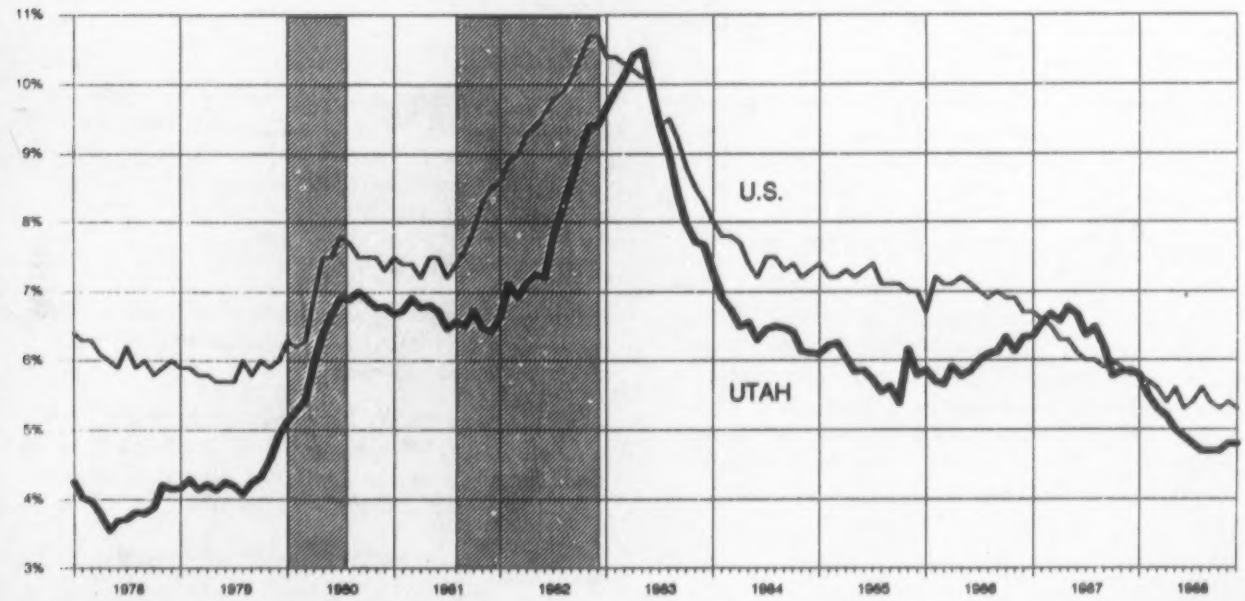
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

UTAH'S NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT INCREASES (YEAR-END) 1980-1988

DEC. '87 - DEC. '88	21,800
DEC. '86 - DEC. '87	11,300
DEC. '85 - DEC. '86	7,600
DEC. '84 - DEC. '85	17,200
DEC. '83 - DEC. '84	31,800
DEC. '82 - DEC. '83	27,700
DEC. '81 - DEC. '82	-8,000
DEC. '80 - DEC. '81	11,100
DEC. '79 - DEC. '80	-400

Utah's nonagricultural jobs, numbering approximately 678,000, have surpassed two-thirds of a million.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE REMAINS LOW

Utah's unemployment rate, at 4.8 percent in December, has been virtually the same for the past six months. Thus, most people filling Utah's new jobs have recently entered the labor force rather than coming from the ranks of the unemployed. Approximately 40,000 Utahns are currently unemployed, 10.6 percent fewer than a year ago.

POPULATION NET OUT-MIGRATION ENDING

Because of Utah's continuing employment expansion and consistently low unemployment, the percentage of Utah's population age 16 and older in the civilian labor force (the labor force participation rate) has increased 1.5 points since December 1987. Correspondingly, the count of persons not in the labor force is now 12,400 (3.7 percent) fewer than the December 1987 level.

These statistics indicate that the forces causing net out-migration of Utah's population for the past three years are reversing. Thus, if these trends continue, 1989 population estimates should show a small net in-migration.

A NEW MILESTONE FOR MANUFACTURING

For the first time, Utah's manufacturing jobs exceed 100,000 in number. In the past 12 months, manufacturing employers in Utah have added 3,800 new jobs, a growth rate of 3.9. Over one-half of these new jobs are involved in the manufacture of nondurable goods, such as food, chemical and plastic products. At 6.7 percent year-over growth, nondurable goods manufacturing jobs are increasing at more than twice the rate of durable goods manufacturing jobs.

SERVICES - - STRETCHING THE LEAD

In both number and rate, the job creation performance of Utah's services industry far exceeds that of any other sector. Led by business services' 4,600 year-over job increase, the industry produced 11,200 new jobs. At 7.4 percent, this job growth nearly doubled that of the next most rapidly growing major industry (transportation/communication/public utilities) with 4.3 percent.

OTHER GROWING INDUSTRIES

Utah's trade industry ranked second in the number of new jobs created in the past 12 months. At 4,100, the industry's job total increased by 2.6 percent over-the-year.

An additional 1,900 workers were added to government payrolls in Utah this year, a 1.3 percent increase. Federal and state employment increases were minimal; local government increased by 1,200.

AND THE LOSERS

Three of Utah's major industries suffered minor year-over employment losses. Finance/insurance/real estate lost 700 jobs in 12 months, a 2.1 percent reduction. Mining employment is 300 (3.6 percent) lower than a year ago; and construction is down 200 jobs (0.8 percent).

IN CONCLUSION

December caps a good year for Utah's labor market. Most industries are experiencing moderate employment increases, and unemployment is low.

Most of Utah's county labor markets have also made economic progress during 1988. Unemployment rates have generally been decreasing, and virtually all counties have had increases in nonagricultural jobs.

The stage is thus set for continued economic progress in 1989.

Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH'S LABOR MARKET
1988 REVIEW/1989 OUTLOOK

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

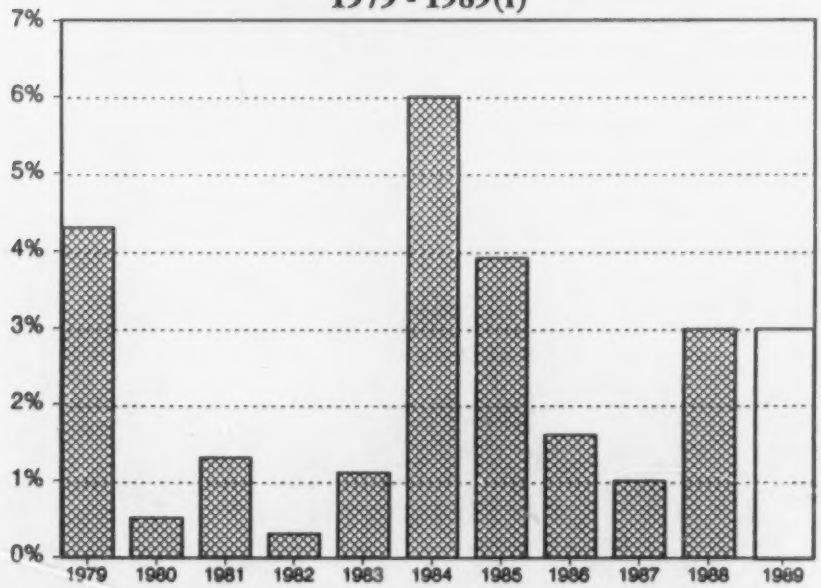
In 1988, Utah's labor market experienced a considerable recovery from its 1986-1987 slump. Rapid employment growth in services and manufacturing provided the primary impetus for Utah's moderate economic expansion. This activity was supported by beneficial economic conditions, such as industrial and commercial business openings and expansions, high commodity prices, and a continued national expansion. On the basis of these strengths, Utah's employers created 18,900 new jobs in 1988, a growth of 3.0 percent. The 1988 unemployment rate also reflects the recovery. At 5.1, it dropped 19 percent from 1987's 6.3.

Looking forward to 1989, Utah's nonagricultural industries will likely provide nearly 20,000 new jobs. This is a gain of 3.0 percent, the same as 1988's job growth rate. Continued acceleration in job growth is not anticipated because, in 1988, Utah experienced certain one-time employment increases, such as Geneva Steel's rehiring and Shopko's opening of seven stores, that boosted the annual job growth by roughly 0.4 percent. It is unlikely that similar events will occur in 1989, but other industries, notably construction, should pick up the slack. Utah's 1989 unemployment rate will average approximately 5.1 percent, with the average number of jobless at roughly 40,000. However, economic uncertainties due to the U.S. trade and fiscal deficits, and to potential defense spending cutbacks, could have a negative impact on Utah's economy in the later months of 1989.

NONAGRICULTURAL JOB GROWTH

Utah's nonfarm job growth, after slowing considerably in 1986 and 1987, has once again accelerated. In 1988, the number of nonagricultural payroll jobs increased by 18,900 (3.0 percent). This is a marked improvement from 1987's sluggish growth of only 6,200 jobs (1.0 percent). Utah's job-growth strength continues to be in the service-producing industries (transportation/communication/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, services and government). This aggregation of industries added three new jobs to the economy for every one new job in the goods-producing sector in 1988.

PERCENT CHANGE IN NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1979 - 1989(f)



MINING – SLOW GROWTH

During the past few years, Utah's mining industry suffered through the temporary demise of the copper industry, and the effects of lower oil prices. These and other factors resulted in drastic cuts in mining employment -- from 1981's 20,300 to 1986's 7,800. Despite continuing losses in coal, oil, gas and nonmetallic mineral extraction, the 1987 reopening of B.P. Minerals' Utah operations caused the mining employment average to increase by 200 jobs. The 1988 annual average mining employment reflected an additional increase of 200 jobs, but by year-end this industry's jobs total had slipped to slightly lower than the December 1987 level. This reduction occurred because metal mining employment levelled off, and coal and other mining employment declined slightly. An interesting sidelight: Despite the relatively low employment level in Utah's coal mining industry, the Beehive State's 1988 coal production was an all-time high. Thus, great productivity improvements have recently occurred in this industry.

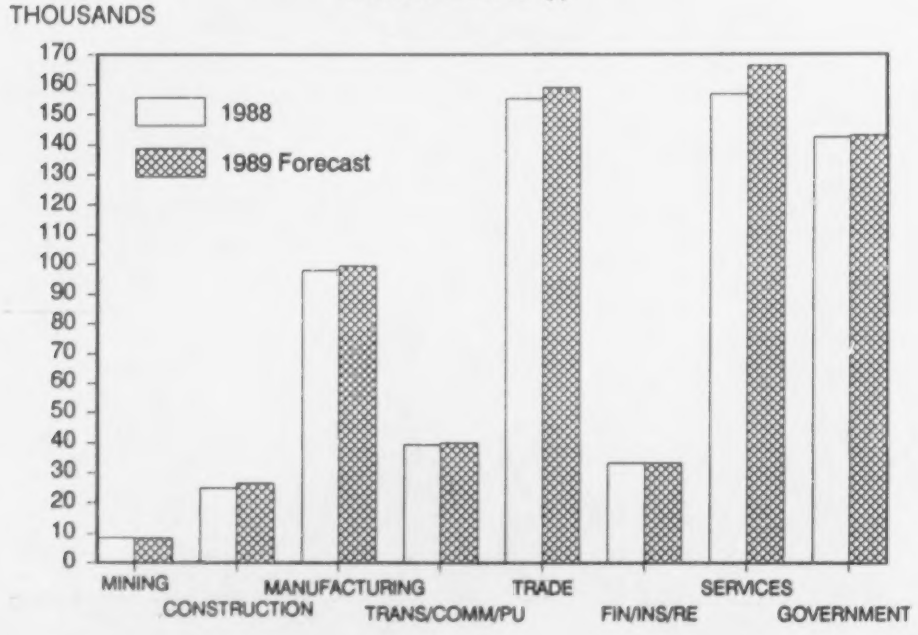
In 1989, Utah's mining industry will probably remain near its 1988 level. However, if the current high prices of metallic minerals persist, employment in this facet of Utah's mining industry may grow gradually through 1989. And, if the recent increase in OPEC oil prices holds, Utah's energy-related extraction employment may also begin to increase in 1989.

MANUFACTURING – A BANNER YEAR?

The 1988 job growth of 6.0 percent in Utah's manufacturing industry appears to be a dramatic improvement over 1987's 0.4 percent increase. However, these annual averages mask important underlying trends that should be reviewed. That is, despite the impression given by the annual average job growth data, 1987 was a very good year for Utah's manufacturing industry. From December 1986 to December 1987, the industry added 5,300 jobs, a 5.9 percent increase. Conversely, 1988 was not as good a year as implied by the annual average growth rate. December 1988 data indicate a year-over job increase of 3,800 (3.9 percent). Nineteen eighty-seven was a recovery year -- most of Utah's manufacturing divisions, notably primary metals and transportation (aerospace) equipment, grew rapidly. On the other hand, 1988 saw a slowing of job growth in most durable-goods manufacturing, but continuing moderate-to-rapid job growth in the nondurable-goods manufacturing divisions.

The 1989 manufacturing outlook is for continued slowing of job growth, averaging 2,200 (2.2 percent). Manufacturers of nondurable products, such as foods, chemicals and plastics, will provide most of the new jobs in 1989.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
1988 AND 1989 (f)



CONSTRUCTION – A TURNAROUND AT LAST

During its 1984-1985 economic recovery, Utah's housing stock was overbuilt in anticipation of continuing economic expansion. However, a slowdown occurred instead. This resulted in moderate net population outmigration, which caused additional housing vacancies. Thus, from 1986 through 1988, Utah's residential construction activity has been very limited. In addition, commercial construction projects have also been fewer in number. For these reasons, Utah's construction industry suffered its third straight year of dwindling employment in 1988, losing an additional 1,800 jobs (-6.7 percent). However, by year-end, the job losses appear to have bottomed out.

Several noteworthy building projects, such as the Jordanelle Dam, Salt Lake City office buildings, university buildings, and scattered manufacturing plants and highways, have been started or announced. On the basis of this activity, a moderate construction employment increase of 2,100 jobs (8.4 percent) is forecast for 1989.

SERVICES – HALF THE NEW JOBS

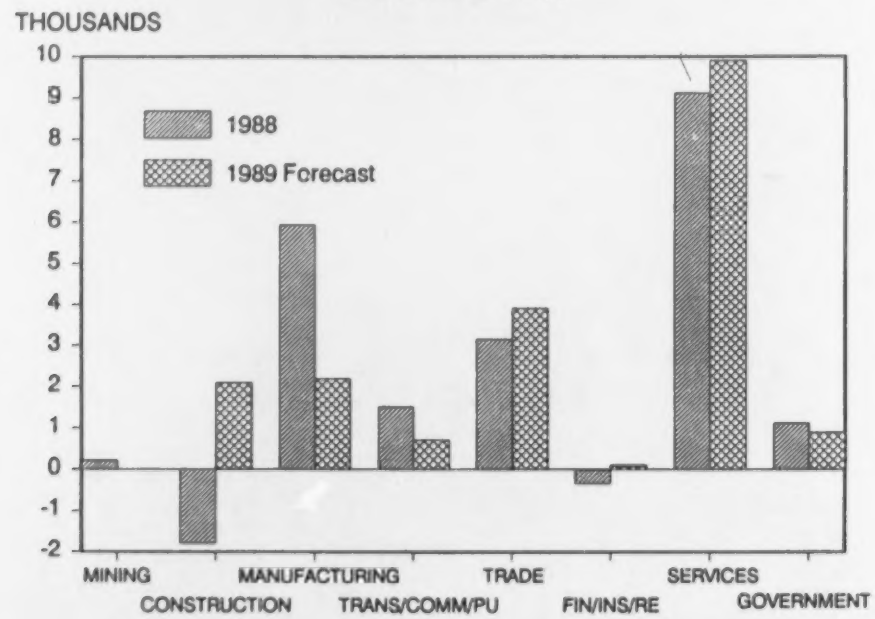
Utah's services industry generated 9,100 new jobs in 1988, nearly half of the total job increase. The industry experienced a 6.2 percent growth, down slightly from 1987's 7.0 growth rate. Roughly half of the new services jobs are in business services. These consist primarily of: (1) "Help-supply services," which provide temporary or continuing workers on a contract basis; and (2) "Computer programming, data processing and other computer-related services." Also adding substantial numbers of new jobs were health services and education/nonprofit membership services. In 1989, new services jobs will again comprise half of Utah's total job increase.

TRADE – PICKING UP

Trade employment in 1988 increased 2.1 percent (3,100 jobs), a great improvement over 1987's 0.1 percent. Roughly one-fourth of this annual average growth was due to the entry of Shopko's 7-store chain into the Utah retail market last summer. Even so, most trade activities made modest employment gains.

The outlook for 1989 is "business as usual" -- job growth in the area of 2.5 percent. However, the impact of the Shopko entry may tend to fade as competition takes its toll.

UTAH'S EMPLOYMENT GROWTH BY INDUSTRY
1988 AND 1989 (f)



OTHER SERVICE – PRODUCING INDUSTRIES

On the strength of substantial increases in trucking and airline jobs , transportation/ communication/utilities experienced a moderate 4.0 percent 1988 growth. Unfortunately, the rapid growth of these two divisions is not expected to continue. Thus, the 1989 outlook is for only half this level of growth.

Sluggish growth existed in government employment for the second straight year (0.8 percent). Of the three levels of government (federal, state and local), only local is achieving any appreciable job growth, and this is primarily due to public school increases. The outlook for government employment gains in 1989 is "more of the same."

Of all Utah's service-producing industries, only finance/insurance/real estate failed to add employment in 1988; its job count declined 1.0 percent in contrast to 2.7 percent growth in 1987. A minimal increase of 100 jobs (0.3 percent) is anticipated for 1989.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

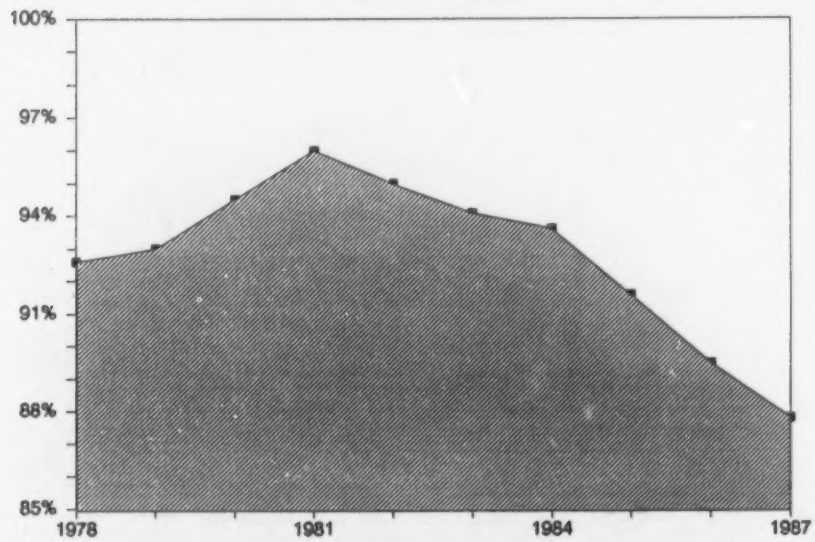
Utah's 1988 average annual unemployment rate of 5.1 was the lowest of the 1980's. Seemingly reflecting the rebound of Utah's economy, it dropped 19 percent from 1987's average of 6.3. However, Utah's decline in unemployment coincided with its very slow growth in job numbers. Thus, most of the unemployed were leaving the labor force rather than finding new jobs. Supporting this observation are slight declines in labor force participation and net population outmigration. As Utah's job creation rate has accelerated during 1988, Utah's labor force participation has also increased. These indicators hopefully point to a 1989 turnaround in Utah's population outmigration.

An average of about 38,500 Utahns were jobless in 1988, down from 48,000 the preceding year. Roughly 155,000 individual workers experienced some unemployment during 1988, approximately the same as 1987's total. Utah's 1989 unemployment rate will average approximately 5.1 percent; the jobless will average 40,000 in number.

NONFARM PAYROLLS AND WAGES

Total nonfarm payrolls in 1988 increased approximately 5.8 percent. In comparison, total payrolls in 1987 grew by 3.6 percent, and in 1986 by 3.1 percent. This is one more indication of Utah's improving economic health. With respect to payrolls, 1989 should be even better--a 6.2 percent increase is projected.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY
UTAH AS PERCENT OF U.S.



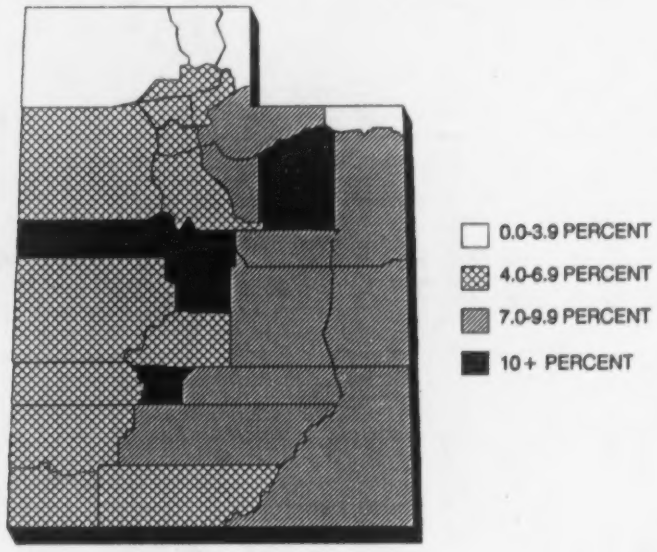
Utah's average monthly wage for nonagricultural jobs grew by 2.6 percent from 1986 to 1987. The 1988 increase was approximately 2.9 percent, resulting in an average nonagricultural monthly wage of $1,545. Unfortunately, when adjusted for inflation, Utah's non-farm average wage has declined since 1984. From 1985 through 1987, the loss of higher paying jobs in primary metals, construction and mining contributed to a decline in the rate of wage growth. In 1987 and 1988 some of these industries were rehiring, but at lower wages and in fewer numbers than in previous years. On the other hand, the average number of hours worked per week increased in 1988.

Utah's average annual pay for workers covered by unemployment insurance programs was $18,303 in 1987--up 2.5 percent from 1986. The average increase for the nation was 4.5 percent, nearly double the Utah rate. Consequently, Utah's average pay as a percentage of the U.S. average declined from 89.5 in 1986 to 87.8 in 1987. As recently as 1981, Utah's pay level was 96 percent of the national average. It is also startling to note that from 1986 to 1987, Utah lost four places in pay level ranking among states, from 33rd in 1986 to 37th in 1987.

GEOGRAPHICAL ECONOMIC DIVERGENCE

A continuing problem facing Utah is the divergence between the economic health of metropolitan versus non-metro counties. For example, Utah's 1981 unemployment rate averaged 6.7, with only two counties experiencing unemployment above 10 percent. In other words, unemployment was quite proportionally distributed among Utah's counties. However, by 1987, with state unemployment at 6.3 percent, ten counties, all non-metro, experienced double-digit unemployment rates. In 1988 this tally improved dramatically: only four non-metro counties registered double-digit unemployment rates. Even though many of Utah's non-metro counties experienced a dramatic drop in jobless rates during 1988, the economic vitality of some of these is still marginal. This is because their declining jobless rates are not the result of new job opportunities, but of the declining number of workers in the area.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY - 1988



Kenneth E. Jensen
Labor Market Economist

UTAH LABOR FORCE, NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS AND TOTAL WAGES
1980-1989

							Percentage Change			
	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988p	1989f	85-86	86-87	87-88	88-89
Civilian Labor Force	**634,000**	**730,000**	**754,000**	**759,000**	**759,000**	**777,000**	**3.3**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**2.4**
Total Employed Persons	594,000	687,000	709,000	711,000	720,000	737,000	3.2	0.3	1.3	2.4
Unemployed Persons	40,000	43,000	45,000	48,000	39,000	40,000	4.7	6.7	-18.8	2.6
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.1	1.7	5.0	-18.4	0.2
Nonagricultural Jobs	**551,900**	**624,400**	**634,100**	**640,300**	**659,200**	**679,000**	**1.6**	**1.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**
Mining	18,500	9,700	7,800	8,000	8,200	8,200	-19.6	2.6	2.5	0.0
Contract Construction	31,500	35,500	32,200	26,700	24,900	27,000	-9.3	-17.1	-6.7	8.4
Manufacturing	87,700	94,000	92,100	92,500	98,400	100,600	-2.0	0.4	6.4	2.2
Durable	60,100	65,900	63,200	62,500	65,500	66,500	-4.1	-1.1	4.8	1.6
Nondurable	27,600	28,100	28,900	30,000	32,900	34,100	2.8	3.8	9.7	3.5
Trans., Comm.,& Publ. Util.	34,100	37,000	37,500	37,900	39,400	40,100	1.4	1.1	4.0	1.8
Trade	128,700	147,900	152,400	152,600	155,700	159,600	3.0	0.1	2.0	2.5
Wholesale	34,100	35,600	36,100	34,700	35,200	35,500	1.4	-3.9	1.4	0.8
Retail	94,600	112,400	116,300	117,800	120,500	124,100	3.5	1.3	2.3	3.0
Finance, Ins.,& Real Est.	25,800	31,100	32,900	33,700	33,400	33,500	5.8	2.4	-0.9	0.3
Services	100,500	131,400	137,900	147,500	156,600	166,500	4.9	7.0	6.2	6.3
Government	125,000	137,800	141,300	141,500	142,600	143,500	2.5	0.1	0.8	0.6
Federal	37,100	39,400	40,400	39,900	39,400	39,400	2.5	-1.2	-1.3	0.1
State	32,300	36,300	37,800	37,900	38,300	38,500	4.1	0.3	1.1	0.5
Local	55,700	62,100	63,100	63,700	64,800	65,600	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.2
Goods-Producing	137,700	139,200	132,100	127,200	131,500	135,800	-5.1	-3.7	3.4	3.3
Service-Producing	542,800	633,200	654,400	665,700	683,400	702,800	3.3	1.7	2.7	2.8
Nonag Wages (000,000)	**$7,396**	**$10,792**	**$11,131**	**$11,535**	**$12,209**	**$12,966**	**3.1**	**3.6**	**5.8**	**6.2**
Average Monthly Wage	$1,111	$1,440	$1,463	$1,501	$1,545	$1,600	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.6
Adjusted For Inflation	$1,111	$1,103	$1,099	$1,088	$1,076	$1,063	-0.4	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2

p = Preliminary f = Forecast
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(p)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988(r)	Oct. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	786,500	759,000	3.6	781,300	757,300	3.2	765,600	756,800	1.2
Employed Persons	746,700	714,500	4.5	742,900	715,100	3.9	732,700	716,800	2.2
Unemployed	39,800	44,500	—10.6	38,400	42,200	—9.0	32,900	40,000	—17.8
Percent of Labor Force	5.1	5.9	—	4.9	5.6	—	4.3	5.3	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	4.8	5.9	—	4.8	5.8	—	4.7	5.8	—
U.S. Unemployment Rate (Seasonally Adjusted)	5.3	5.8	—	5.4	5.9	—	5.3	6.0	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988(p)	Nov. 1987	% Change	Oct. 1988(r)	Oct. 1987	% Change
Total	677.9	656.1	3.3	675.8	653.9	3.3	670.6	648.0	3.5
Mining	8.1	8.4	—3.6	8.1	8.4	—3.6	8.1	8.3	—2.4
Metal Mining	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0	2.9	2.9	0.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.6	—3.8
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.9	—6.9	2.7	2.8	—3.6
Contract Construction	25.1	25.3	—0.8	26.3	26.5	—0.8	26.8	27.1	—1.1
Manufacturing	100.1	96.3	3.9	100.0	96.2	4.0	99.2	95.2	4.2
Durable Goods	66.4	64.7	2.6	66.4	64.7	2.6	66.1	64.1	3.1
Primary Metals	5.6	4.7	19.1	5.4	4.5	20.0	5.3	4.1	29.3
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.0	18.3	—1.6	18.0	18.3	—1.6	18.0	18.3	—1.6
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	9.1	8.4	8.3	9.1	8.4	8.3	8.9	8.4	6.0
Transportation Equipment	16.4	16.4	0.0	16.3	16.3	0.0	16.3	16.2	0.6
Other Durable Goods	17.3	16.9	2.4	17.6	17.2	2.3	17.6	17.1	2.9
Non-Durable Goods	33.6	31.5	6.7	33.6	31.5	6.7	33.1	31.1	6.4
Food & Kindred Products	11.1	10.7	3.7	11.3	10.9	3.7	11.2	10.8	3.7
Textile & Apparel Products	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.3	6.1	3.3	6.1	5.9	3.4
Chemical & Petroleum Products	4.3	3.7	16.2	4.2	3.6	16.7	4.2	3.5	20.0
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.9	11.0	8.2	11.8	10.9	8.3	11.6	10.9	6.4
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	40.8	39.1	4.3	40.5	38.8	4.4	40.4	38.5	4.9
Railroad Transportation	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7	2.6	2.7	—3.7
Other Transportation	23.7	21.5	10.2	23.4	21.2	10.4	23.2	20.8	11.5
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.5	14.9	—2.7	14.6	15.0	—2.7
Trade	162.5	158.4	2.6	160.1	156.1	2.6	156.5	152.2	2.8
Wholesale Trade	34.9	34.7	0.6	34.9	34.7	0.6	34.9	34.6	0.9
Retail Trade	127.6	123.7	3.2	125.2	121.4	3.1	121.6	117.6	3.4
Building Materials	4.7	4.8	—2.1	4.9	5.0	—2.0	4.9	4.9	0.0
Food Stores	23.0	22.7	1.3	22.6	22.3	1.3	22.3	21.8	2.3
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.2	13.6	4.4	14.4	13.7	5.1
Eating & Drinking Places	39.2	38.0	3.2	39.2	38.0	3.2	39.0	37.7	3.4
Other Retail	46.5	44.6	4.3	44.3	42.5	4.2	41.0	39.5	3.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	32.9	33.6	—2.1	32.8	33.4	—1.8	32.9	33.4	—1.5
Services	163.6	152.4	7.3	162.1	150.9	7.4	162.5	151.1	7.5
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.3	9.8	5.1	9.9	9.4	5.3	10.3	9.7	6.2
Personal Services & Amusements	15.8	14.9	6.0	14.8	14.0	5.7	15.3	14.4	6.3
Business Services	46.8	42.2	10.9	46.0	40.6	13.3	45.8	40.4	13.4
Medical & Other Health Services	41.9	40.5	3.5	41.8	40.4	3.5	41.6	40.2	3.5
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	35.4	33.4	6.0	36.0	34.0	5.9	35.9	33.8	6.2
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.8	11.1	6.3	11.7	11.0	6.4	11.7	11.0	6.4
Agricultural Services	1.6	1.3	23.1	1.9	1.5	26.7	1.9	1.7	11.8
Government	144.8	142.9	1.3	145.7	143.6	1.5	144.2	142.1	1.5
Federal Government	39.8	39.4	1.0	39.4	39.0	1.0	39.4	39.0	1.0
U.S. Federal Defense	21.9	22.3	—1.8	21.9	22.3	—1.8	21.8	22.2	—1.8
Other Federal Government	17.9	17.1	4.7	17.5	16.7	4.8	17.6	16.8	4.8
State Government	38.4	38.1	0.8	39.5	39.2	0.8	38.6	38.2	1.0
State Education	21.0	21.1	—0.5	22.0	22.1	—0.5	21.0	21.1	—0.5
Other State Government	17.4	17.0	2.4	17.5	17.1	2.3	17.6	17.1	2.9
Local Government	66.6	65.4	1.8	66.8	65.4	2.1	66.2	64.8	2.2
Local Education	43.6	42.4	2.8	43.5	42.3	2.8	42.7	41.5	2.9
Other Local Government	23.0	23.0	0.0	23.3	23.2	0.4	23.5	23.3	0.9
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION, AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Dec. 1988 (f)	Dec. 1987	% Change	Nov. 1988 (p)	Oct. 1988 (r)	Sept. 1988	Aug. 1988	July 1988	June 1988	May 1988	Apr. 1988
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,706.0	1,686.0	1.2	1,704.0	1,702.0	1,700.0	1,698.0	1,696.0	1,694.0	1,693.0	1,692.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,103.8	1,090.8	1.2	1,102.5	1,101.2	1,099.9	1,098.6	1,097.3	1,096.0	1,095.4	1,094.7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	781.6	756.2	3.4	775.0	762.7	753.7	745.8	743.8	755.7	756.8	765.1
Participation Rate	70.8	69.3	—	70.3	69.3	68.5	67.9	67.8	69.0	69.1	69.9
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	744.1	711.9	4.5	737.8	726.8	718.6	710.5	708.2	719.0	719.0	725.6
Employment Ratio[3]	67.4	65.3	—	66.9	66.0	65.3	64.7	64.5	65.6	65.6	66.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.5	44.2	—15.2	37.2	35.9	35.2	35.3	35.6	36.7	37.9	39.5
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.9	—	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.2
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	322.2	334.6	—3.7	327.5	338.5	346.2	352.8	353.5	340.3	338.6	329.6
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	139.2	133.2	4.5	139.1	138.5	137.4	134.6	133.7	138.4	136.0	135.3
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	670.7	648.8	3.4	667.7	665.1	663.9	656.7	655.3	655.5	653.4	651.4
Mining	7.7	7.9	—3.4	7.8	8.1	8.2	8.7	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.5
Contract Construction	25.7	25.8	—0.6	25.1	24.5	24.5	23.6	24.0	25.1	25.2	24.9
Manufacturing	99.9	96.1	3.9	99.1	98.2	98.3	97.7	97.1	96.6	96.5	96.5
Durable Goods	66.6	64.9	2.6	66.2	65.6	65.5	64.8	64.5	64.3	64.6	64.7
Nondurable Goods	33.2	31.2	6.6	33.0	32.6	32.8	32.9	32.5	32.3	31.9	31.8
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	40.4	38.7	4.4	40.3	40.3	39.9	38.8	38.9	39.4	38.8	38.4
Trade	156.3	152.3	2.6	156.3	156.1	156.9	154.4	154.0	153.6	153.8	154.5
Wholesale	34.7	34.5	0.6	34.8	34.8	34.6	34.3	34.5	34.6	34.8	34.9
Retail	121.6	117.8	3.2	121.4	121.2	122.3	120.1	119.5	119.0	119.0	119.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	33.0	33.6	—1.6	32.9	33.0	33.2	33.6	34.1	33.4	33.4	33.3
Services	163.5	152.1	7.4	162.1	161.6	159.9	159.2	157.8	156.7	156.0	153.0
Government	144.2	142.2	1.5	144.1	143.4	143.1	140.5	140.4	142.0	141.3	142.4
Federal	40.4	40.0	1.0	40.1	39.9	39.2	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.1	39.3
State	37.9	37.6	0.7	38.2	38.0	38.3	39.1	38.9	37.1	36.9	38.1
Local	66.0	64.6	2.2	65.8	65.5	655.	62.4	62.5	65.9	65.2	65.0

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; they are not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person, by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Nov. 1988(p)	% Change from Nov. '87	% Distribution	Nov. 1988(p)	% Change from Nov. '87	% Distribution	Nov. 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	378.0	2.6	100.0	297.6	4.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.4	—5.1	2.0	0.7	16.7	0.2	6.3	77.8
Contract Construction	23.4	—2.1	6.2	2.9	11.5	1.0	20.1	76.4
Manufacturing	68.7	2.7	18.2	31.3	6.8	10.5	65.3	65.3
Durable Goods	48.0	2.1	12.7	18.4	4.0	6.2	42.0	63.3
Nondurable Goods	20.7	4.0	5.5	12.9	11.2	4.3	23.3	69.3
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	27.5	2.2	7.3	13.0	9.2	4.4	29.8	73.6
Total Trade	86.1	4.5	22.8	74.0	0.4	24.9	139.7	87.3
Wholesale Trade	23.8	—2.9	6.3	11.1	8.8	3.7	28.7	82.2
Retail Trade	62.3	7.6	16.5	62.9	—0.9	21.1	111.0	88.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.9	—5.1	3.4	19.9	0.5	6.7	25.6	78.0
Services	75.9	5.1	20.1	86.2	9.5	29.0	120.9	74.6
Total Government	76.1	1.9	20.1	69.6	1.5	23.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.4	—1.3	6.2	16.0	4.6	5.4	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.5	—1.3	4.1	6.4	—3.0	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	7.9	—1.2	2.1	9.6	10.3	3.2	NA	NA
State Government	20.2	8.6	5.3	19.3	—6.3	6.5	NA	NA
State Education	13.1	2.3	3.5	8.9	—4.3	3.0	NA	NA
Other State Government	7.1	22.4	1.9	10.4	—8.0	3.5	NA	NA
Local Government	32.5	0.3	8.6	34.3	4.9	11.5	NA	NA
Local Education	17.1	—2.8	4.5	26.4	6.9	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.4	4.1	4.1	7.9	—1.2	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Chg.	Nov. 1988(p)	Oct. 1988(r)	Dec. 1988(f)	Dec. 1987	% Chg.	Nov. 1988(p)	Oct. 1988(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	514.4	505.4	1.8	512.6	502.9	111.1	99.3	11.9	108.6	104.3
Employed Persons	491.2	477.0	3.0	488.2	481.8	104.6	93.9	11.4	104.2	100.4
Unemployed	23.2	28.4	—18.3	24.4	21.1	6.5	5.4	20.4	4.4	3.9
Percent of Labor Force	4.5	5.6	—	4.8	4.2	5.8	5.4	—	4.0	3.8
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	467.2	453.4	3.0	465.7	461.4	84.0	79.5	5.7	83.8	82.7
Mining	2.5	2.6	—3.8	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	17.5	17.9	—2.2	18.4	18.8	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.6
Manufacturing	64.3	62.2	3.4	64.5	64.2	13.2	12.4	6.5	13.1	12.8
Durable Goods	43.6	42.7	2.1	43.7	43.8	8.7	8.5	2.4	8.7	8.4
Nondurable Goods	20.7	19.5	6.2	20.8	20.4	4.5	3.9	15.4	4.4	4.4
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	31.2	29.8	4.7	30.7	30.6	3.1	2.9	6.9	3.2	3.2
Total Trade	118.3	115.9	2.1	116.5	113.3	18.2	17.3	5.2	18.0	17.4
Wholesale Trade	28.9	29.3	—1.4	28.9	28.8	2.7	2.2	22.7	2.7	2.7
Retail Trade	89.4	86.6	3.2	87.6	84.5	15.5	15.1	2.6	15.3	14.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	27.1	27.6	—1.8	27.0	27.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3
Services	112.0	104.2	7.5	111.0	111.1	31.0	28.6	8.4	31.0	30.7
Total Government	94.3	93.2	1.2	95.1	94.2	13.9	13.7	1.5	13.9	13.7

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Dec.'88(f)	Nov.'88(p)	Oct. '88(r)	Dec.'87	Dec.'88(f)	Dec.'87	% Change	Dec.'88(f)	Dec.'87	% Change
State Total	5.1	4.9	4.3	5.9	786,520	759,030	3.6	677,900	656,120	3.3
Bear R...	4.1	5.0	3.2	4.1	49,400	46,550	6.1	41,870	40,540	3.3
Box Elder	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.6	18,440	17,240	7.0	16,230	15,870	2.3
Cache	4.0	5.4	2.8	4.4	30,220	28,700	5.3	25,300	24,370	3.8
Rich	3.6	11.9	1.8	4.3	740	610	21.3	340	300	13.3
Wasatch Front	4.5	4.8	4.2	5.6	527,490	517,920	1.8	478,650	464,580	3.0
North	5.2	5.4	4.6	6.0	157,250	154,090	2.1	117,320	113,610	3.3
Davis	4.4	4.7	4.0	5.0	79,580	77,740	2.4	53,560	52,330	2.4
Morgan	6.6	8.2	6.2	8.1	1,610	1,570	2.5	890	890	0.0
Weber	5.9	6.2	5.2	7.0	76,060	74,780	1.7	62,870	60,390	4.1
South	4.3	4.5	4.1	5.5	370,240	363,830	1.8	361,330	350,970	3.0
Salt Lake	4.2	4.5	4.0	5.5	358,750	352,850	1.7	350,870	340,740	3.0
Tooele	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.8	11,490	10,980	4.6	10,460	10,230	2.2
Mountainlands	5.9	4.3	4.1	5.8	124,120	111,830	11.0	93,920	88,920	5.6
Summit	5.4	6.4	6.4	7.6	8,400	8,100	3.7	7,530	7,270	3.6
Utah	5.8	4.0	3.8	5.4	111,030	99,320	11.8	84,020	79,420	5.8
Wasatch	8.6	8.2	6.9	11.4	4,690	4,410	6.3	2,370	2,230	6.3
Central	8.9	6.0	5.5	9.4	21,930	20,840	5.2	14,770	14,270	3.5
Juab	12.8	7.4	7.5	13.8	2,090	1,910	9.4	1,610	1,540	4.5
Millard	5.9	5.3	4.9	7.4	5,220	5,370	—2.8	3,260	3,210	1.6
Piute	7.6	11.0	8.8	11.8	350	380	—7.9	180	180	0.0
Sanpete	11.9	6.4	6.2	11.1	7,070	5,940	19.0	4,380	3,910	12.0
Sevier	6.4	5.0	4.4	7.7	6,270	6,290	—0.3	4,900	4,820	1.7
Wayne	10.8	7.1	5.9	11.4	930	950	—2.1	440	610	—27.9
Southwestern	5.6	5.2	4.2	6.2	31,580	29,590	6.7	22,550	21,590	4.4
Beaver	6.0	4.4	4.9	6.6	2,030	2,020	0.5	1,270	1,240	2.4
Garfield	12.8	10.5	3.2	18.4	1,430	1,460	—2.1	1,260	1,190	5.9
Iron	4.8	4.4	4.1	5.3	9,020	8,470	6.5	7,010	6,800	3.1
Kane	11.0	6.4	4.6	8.5	2,450	2,210	10.9	1,360	1,250	8.8
Washington	4.5	5.0	4.2	5.2	16,650	15,430	7.9	11,650	11,110	4.9
Uintah Basin	9.2	8.4	7.5	10.1	13,350	13,890	—3.9	10,390	10,370	0.2
Daggett	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.9	400	350	14.3	290	280	3.6
Duchesne	11.0	9.2	9.2	12.8	4,700	5,490	—14.4	3,540	3,560	—0.6
Uintah	8.6	8.3	6.9	8.6	8,250	8,050	2.5	6,560	6,530	0.5
Southeastern	8.3	8.0	7.5	9.7	18,680	18,410	1.5	16,060	15,880	1.1
Carbon	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.3	8,540	8,460	0.9	7,430	7,310	1.6
Emery	8.2	6.9	6.4	12.8	3,650	3,650	0.0	3,600	3,640	—1.1
Grand	11.9	10.3	7.5	12.5	2,700	2,630	2.7	1,910	1,880	1.6
San Juan	6.5	7.3	6.2	7.9	3,790	3,670	3.3	3,120	3,050	2.3

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1987	Nov. 1987
MINING	$471.58	$492.24	$499.37	40.9	42.0	41.1	$11.53	$11.72	$12.15
MANUFACTURING	409.00	407.41	417.49	40.9	40.7	41.5	10.00	10.01	10.06
Durable Goods	415.66	409.18	428.82	41.4	41.0	42.0	10.04	9.98	10.21
Nondurable Goods	391.64	402.80	389.70	39.6	40.0	40.3	9.89	10.07	9.67
TRADE	224.55	234.09	235.31	30.1	30.6	30.6	7.46	7.65	7.69
Wholesale Trade	392.77	414.25	397.15	37.3	37.9	39.4	10.53	10.93	10.08
Retail Trade	170.97	174.84	182.54	27.8	28.2	27.7	6.15	6.20	6.59
AVERAGE	308.72	314.53	315.79	34.0	34.3	34.4	9.08	9.17	9.18

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987	Nov.(p) 1988	Oct.(r) 1988	Nov. 1987
MINING	$539.78	$563.53	$596.40	39.4	40.6	42.6	$13.70	$13.88	$14.00
Metal Mining	535.39	532.99	550.13	42.9	42.2	40.6	12.48	12.63	13.55
Bituminous Coal Mining	575.76	613.68	704.98	33.3	35.7	42.7	17.29	17.19	16.51
MANUFACTURING	411.07	417.38	414.06	40.7	41.0	41.2	10.10	10.18	10.05
Durable Goods	431.39	434.09	434.72	41.4	41.5	41.8	10.42	10.46	10.40
Primary Metal Industries	521.67	583.43	594.26	43.4	43.9	43.0	12.02	13.29	13.82
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	423.02	410.90	411.58	42.6	42.1	41.7	9.93	9.76	9.87
Transportation Equipment	601.17	587.45	573.77	43.5	43.1	43.5	13.82	13.63	13.19
Nondurable Goods	373.91	389.14	374.53	39.4	40.2	40.1	9.49	9.68	9.34
Food & Kindred Products	361.94	378.72	377.39	39.6	41.3	41.7	9.49	9.17	9.05
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	483.20	509.50	539.86	40.2	41.9	41.4	12.02	12.16	13.04
TRADE	205.72	213.51	224.55	29.6	30.2	30.1	6.96	7.07	7.46
Wholesale Trade	376.18	393.89	397.06	36.7	37.3	38.4	10.25	10.56	10.34
Retail Trade	161.49	165.86	177.36	27.7	28.4	27.8	5.83	5.84	6.38
Food Stores	148.67	155.82	228.14	25.5	26.1	30.5	5.83	5.97	7.48
Other Retail	194.89	203.72	186.40	31.1	32.7	29.4	6.26	6.23	6.34
AVERAGE	304.76	313.04	319.47	33.9	34.4	34.5	8.99	9.10	9.26

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast Dec. '88	Preliminary Nov. '88	Final Oct. '88	Final Dec. '87	Final Nov. '87	Final Oct. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,840	10,709	11,436	7,065	7,689	8,211
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	18,641	20,876	31,130	12,813	14,349	21,397
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	28,481	31,585	42,566	19,878	22,038	29,608
Number of New Applications for Jobs	7,418	8,665	9,626	6,957	8,127	9,028
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	10,174	11,828	9,158	7,020	8,161	6,319
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,858	1,766	1,105	2,013	1,646	951
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	9,837	7,928	7,006	11,254	9,174	8,330
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.58	1.37	1.12	1.87	1.51	1.37
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,528,000	$4,622,416	$3,609,988	$6,977,143	$4,697,081	$4,809,013

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	Nov. '88	Oct. '88	Sept. '88	Nov. '87	From Last Month	Nov. '87 to Nov. '88	Oct. '87 to Oct. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	**120.3**	**120.2**	**119.8**	**115.4**	**0.1**	**4.2**	**4.2**
Food and Beverages	120.2	**120.3**	120.1	114.3	—0.1	5.2	5.2
Food at Home	118.7	**119.0**	119.0	112.1	—0.3	5.9	5.9
Housing	119.9	**119.0**	119.9	115.5	0.0	3.8	3.8
Rent Residential	129.8	**129.4**	129.1	124.8	0.3	4.0	3.7
Fuel and Other Util.	104.3	**105.4**	106.4	102.4	—1.0	1.9	2.1
Medical Care	141.8	**141.2**	140.4	132.8	0.4	6.8	6.7
Apparel and Upkeep	119.9	**120.7**	117.8	115.4	—0.7	3.9	4.6
Transportation	110.7	**110.0**	109.7	107.8	0.6	2.7	2.7
Gasoline	81.4	**81.6**	83.1	83.1	—0.2	—2.0	—1.8
Energy[3]	88.9	**89.9**	91.9	89.0	—1.1	—0.1	0.1
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	119.0	**118.9**	118.5	114.3	0.1	4.1	4.2
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.831**	**$.832**	**$.835**	**$.867**	**—0.1**	**—4.2**	**—4.0**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	108.3	108.2	108.1	104.2	0.1	3.9	3.9
Finished Goods	109.7	109.3	108.6	106.3	0.4	3.2	2.9
Intermediate Materials	109.0	108.6	108.7	103.4	0.4	5.4	5.3
Crude Materials	94.0	95.8	96.6	94.7	—1.9	—0.7	0.5

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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